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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1916.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.
By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

BRAND-NEW.
There's nothing new beneath the sun—
Or so Philosophers do say,
And yet each dawn in Time's swift run
Marks for our use a brand-new day.
Full to the brim of brand-new hours,
Potent to bring us brand-new powers,
Fitting our souls with brand-new wings
To dare and master brand-new things.
(Copyright, 1916.)

The third merchant submarine is preparing to sail from Bremen, it is reported. It is to be known as the Kaiser. What a prize for the British nets to catch!

Boys of 16 will be subject to a call to the colors if the French chamber of deputies enacts a pending measure. Another indication that this war has gone far enough.

The stories about the new and horrible U-boat war that Germany is going to start are beginning to sound strangely like the work of those efficient Teutonic press agents.

An 8-year-old boy committed to the reformatory is reported seriously to have "begun a career of crime" at the age of 3. Some grown-ups in that community obviously should be surveyed by a sane alienist.

President Wilson's cousin, John Wilson, of Franklin, Pa., is reported to have invented a stabilizer for aeroplanes. Intended to rob his distinguished kinsman's approaching descent from dizzy heights of perils?

"I did doff the judicial ermine," admitted Mr. Hughes, in replying to Richard Olney's outburst, "and I submit to you that it fell from my shoulders unsullied." To that sentiment many sane men will subscribe.

An Ohio educator says of a sandwich that he constructed with two thin slices of bread and the toasted remains of a quantity of grasshoppers that it had a "nutty flavor." Quite so, professor. We'll take your word for it.

In regard to the styles, it is sometimes hard to decide if a blind man is in or out of luck.—Knickerbocker Press. Depends entirely upon his critical appreciation of what used to be termed the "lower extremities."

A notable instance of returning good for evil. Mr. Martine, whom the administration tried its best to beat in New Jersey and couldn't, declares he will give his unqualified support to the Democratic candidate for President.

Prof. Alexander Hamilton Phillips, who discovered radium in American ore, can't find anything commendable in the Wilson administration. He is managing the anti-Wilson campaign at Princeton, where Mr. Wilson formerly was his faculty superior.

"The looting of Mexico by Carranza generals" is described by a staff correspondent in the New York World, chief booster for the Wilson administration. And the President describes Carranza and his associates as "men actuated by a fierce passion for reconstruction." It sure is fierce.

Prime Minister Morris of Newfoundland says the allies are going to win, with the result that Germany will be split up into numerous small states, such as existed before 1870. Germany shouldn't object, if its dissolution proves as profitable as did that of the Standard Oil Company.

"Mr. Hughes' suggestion that the Wilson administration needed to be saved from itself is the nearest counter on Mr. Wilson's scolding that has yet been made," remarks the New York Sun. The Republican nominee is quite certain to hand his opponent quite a few such jolts before the merry war is over.

Several years ago the folks at South Waterford, Conn., subscribed money for the purchase of a community hearse. Recently the ceremonial equipage disappeared. Now it has been found in Gilead, in the same State, but so different. The body of the vehicle was dismounted from the chassis and was being used as a chicken coop. There may be balm, but there is no sense of the fitness of things in Gilead. Chickens should not be put in hearses.

New York's sympathetic strike fiasco is said to be an element in a situation that threatens to dethrone Samuel Gompers as head of the American Federation of Labor, if it does not cause a disintegration of that organization. At any rate, lively times are in prospect at the approaching Baltimore convention, with some factions determined that the most important plank to be submitted shall be one that Gompers must be compelled to walk.

Prosperity and the Cost of Living.

The Republicans are raising quite a bit of political dust over the high cost of living and the ever-increasing cost of living. They charge the Democrats generally and President Wilson specifically with being responsible for both. But apparently the spellbinders of the G. O. P. are finding a hard task in seeking to prove that the Democrats and President Wilson are responsible. The task seems equally as difficult as that of proving that prosperity will be dissipated by a declaration of peace between Europe's warring nations.

It is true that there were "hard times" before the great nations on the other side of the Atlantic unsheathed the sword. It is true that there were thousands of men out of work before munitions factories began to buzz with war orders. But today the nation is prosperous and to prove to the voter that prosperity is wholly war-made will require all of the ability that the Republican managers can summon.

When the Republicans accuse the Democrats with responsibility for increasing the cost of living it must be remembered that the cost of living did not stand still or decrease during Mr. Taft's administration. In Mr. Wilson's administration, the Republicans declare, there has been an increase of one-seventh in the cost of fifteen kinds of food. The food that cost \$300 a year under Mr. Taft cost \$342 a year under Mr. Wilson. This increase in food costs is estimated to mean the extra expenditure of about \$8.40 a year for every man, woman and child in the country, or a total extra expenditure of about \$800,000,000 a year by all the people of the nation.

To the Republican charges about high living costs must be added the convincing testimony of our nonpartisan business men. Here in Washington within a fortnight have been given two concrete examples of the higher living costs. These two examples have been furnished by leading business firms whose testimony will be regarded by the community as unimpeachable. Further, the testimony of these business concerns is reinforced with facts and figures not to be disputed.

One of these houses, a large ice cream concern, in announcing an increase in the price of its product, took the public into its confidence and explained its action by furnishing the people with figures showing just how much raw materials have increased in price. Patrons of the concern were quick to see that the increase in the price of the ice cream was not near as much as the increase in the prices of the materials used in making the ice cream.

Another local business house, engaged in the sale of shoes, also took the public into its confidence and gave the reasons for the higher prices asked for footwear. The statistics showing the increases in the prices of materials, labor, etc., were convincing that shoe men had no alternative but to ask more for shoes.

Adding the testimony of such business men to the statistics of the Republicans and throwing his own knowledge into the argument, the voter is likely to regard as proved the contention that there has been a very disagreeable increase in the cost of living. With this much of the Republicans' case disposed of, the voter then may be expected to demand one of two things:

1. Proof that the Democratic party was responsible.
2. Proof that the Republican party can do better.

If the Republicans cannot meet the voter's demand they still may fall back on the assertion that the Democrats made a big mistake in putting a plank in the Baltimore platform charging the Republicans with responsibility for the high cost of living. In this plank the Democrats said: "The high cost of living is a serious problem in every American home. The Republican party, in its platform, attempts to escape from responsibility for present conditions by denying that they are due to a protective tariff. We take issue with them on this subject, and charge that excessive prices result in a large measure from the high tariff laws enacted and maintained by the Republican party and from such trusts and commercial conspiracies fostered and encouraged by such laws, and we assert that no substantial relief can be secured for the people without import duties on the necessities of life are materially reduced and these criminal conspiracies broken up."

The above calls to mind the fact that the Democrats themselves have proved, during Mr. Wilson's administration, the fallacy of some of their most important indictments of the Republican party.

Harvard's Aid to Preparedness.

The United States today probably is better prepared to meet the invasion of any foreign foe than at any time in the last half century. It is probable that the next few years will see a far greater degree of efficiency in our preparedness than that of today. The people of the United States do not want war. Their chief praise of President Wilson is that "he has kept us out of war" not only in Europe, but below our southern border. The horrors of war have been so accurately portrayed in the last two years that many converts have been won to pacifism in this country.

But though the people of this nation have learned the real value of peace, they have not been deceived into believing that universal peace is near. They have come to regard universal peace merely as an ideal for which all world powers should strive. The fallacy that this nation is safe from attack and could, as Mr. Bryan has said, "raise a million men over night" to resist an attack now is commonly regarded as a fallacy.

The will of the people seems to be the attainment of a defense that is adequate without embodying any of the features of militarism that have been revealed as objectionable by the militarism of Germany. The people seem to believe that the best method of accomplishing such a purpose is to place the science of war among the known arts in this country, to give a reasonable number of our young men military training as a part of their ordinary education and to form a reserve force of men which could be utilized as a sort of nucleus for a volunteer army.

The law enacted by Congress and approved by the President on June 3 makes possible the accomplishment of a part of such a plan. Harvard is the first of our big universities to take advantage of the provisions of this law. Harvard has organized a military department which is to be headed by Capt. Constant Cordier, formerly in charge of recruiting for the army in Boston.

Secretary Baker designated Capt. Cordier for this work and the Harvard corporation has formally named the officer professor of military science and tactics.

During the first year only a course in military science and tactics will be given. This course, however, probably will be the basis for a system of complete military training of both practical and theoretical nature. Other army officers and noncommissioned men will be detailed to Harvard to aid Capt. Cordier as soon as Secretary Baker learns the needs of the new department. Any student who can pass physical examination may take the course, except freshmen, and the course may be counted upon for a degree.

The men who take the course will go into a reserve and from this reserve the War Department may call for officers and men in time of need. It is probable that if the term of enlistment in the army was shortened many of the men who receive the university military training would enter the army for further experience. Three years' service in the army, however, takes too much time from the young man who intends to devote his life to other than military service.

If our other large universities follow the course taken by Harvard this nation soon will have to reserve a large force of well trained, efficient men—drawn from the very best types of citizens—who would not only be ready and willing, but adequately prepared to enter the service of the nation to repel foreign aggression.

Seen and Heard by George Miner.

New York, Oct. 2.—Now that Villa has come to the front again I am wondering if any motion picture men will try to hook up a partnership with him as they did formerly.

Never were any battles fought with quite such an opera bouffe element in them as Villa injected when he was a revolutionary chieftain and a moving picture director at the same time. Still, they were real enough battles for all that, with an overabundant amount of horror.

In return for a large sum of money, Villa agreed that all the fighting should be done during the hours of 9 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon when the light was best for the camera men. Surprising as it may seem, I am assured by Francis A. Collins, who knows all about the affair, and by L. M. Burrud, who was the photographer for the movie company, that Villa kept his word absolutely.

He made no night attacks because they could not be photographed and, despite many temptations, when the hour of 4 arrived he would stop fighting and postpone the battle until the next day when the light was right. Sometimes he even imperilled his troops by doing this when they should have followed up an advantage they had gained and failure to do so might turn the tide.

An operator for the Warwick Trading Company, of London, who took moving pictures of the Russo-Japanese war, told me that once a Japanese held back a charge until he came up with his camera and had it well placed, but nobody was ever so obliging in this respect as Francisco Villa. Of course, he did not do it out of kindness. No one ever accused Villa of ever doing anything out of kindness. He wouldn't know how.

Mr. Burrud says that one day the machine guns had actually been placed in position to meet an expected charge. He had set up his camera nearby. His range was, of course, much less than the guns. The situation was explained to Villa, who ordered his men not to begin firing until the camera man gave the signal. The men behind the guns actually stood the enemy's fire without returning it until the advancing troops were within camera range. Then Mr. Burrud began turning the crank of his machine. That was the signal. The rapid firers began to spit streams of lead and the charge was checked.

Once Villa ordered twenty political prisoners to be shot so that Burrud could make a moving picture film of the execution, and to entertain Villa. Burrud pretended to examine his films and find them defective. He explained that it would be useless to take the picture then and that the only thing to do was to wait until he could get a new supply. By the time a new supply came Villa had changed his mind and the massacre was prevented.

As a result of his own vanity, Villa lost his income from the movies, and Mr. Burrud had to leave his camp in a hurry.

In addition to photographing the actual fighting, Burrud was called upon almost daily to make long films of Villa himself. Whenever there was a new horse or a new uniform he was ordered out to take it. Villa developed a perfect obsession for being photographed. Naturally, Burrud got very tired of it. One day when there was a very trivial reason for the film Burrud went through the motions of taking a film without loading his camera. When it was over, he turned to his assistant and said:

"I fooled the old peacock that time. The camera's empty."

Unfortunately a Mexican standing near by understood English and overheard the remark. He told Villa. There was an awful row. Burrud was ordered to pack up and go home without a moment's delay.

"And if you were not an American," Villa shouted at him, "I would have you stood up against the nearest wall and shot."

That's the fellow that at that particular time we were petting and making much of and supplying with war munitions, and Gen. Wood was proclaiming as the Napoleon of Mexico.

We surely did go off half cocked about Villa. When it was reported last spring that Villa had been killed, the army officers selected Burrud to visit Chihuahua and identify the body. He had focused him so many times that nobody else was so well prepared for the task. As you may remember, Burrud was mobbed by the Mexicans and nearly got killed, but he found that the dead man was not Villa. So that lie was nailed to the lens.

The Federal reserve banks have been the financial bulwark of the country during two years as would have broken down the former financial system. We have been able to finance under it the greatest industrial activity and foreign trade the country has ever known, without paying tribute to or submitting to the dictation of the great New York financial interests. The very suggestion that it is proposed to tinker with this system in the interest of a backward move towards former conditions is enough to arouse every business man, manufacturer and farmer in the country into active opposition. The Federal reserve bank is one thing they are determined shall be let alone.—St. Louis Star.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Best Service Column in City.

Hundreds of National Guardsmen who have sent their names to the Aero Club of America as candidates for the army aviation service and for the Aerial Reserve Corps, are gratified to learn that Guardsmen may now receive training as aviators at the army aviation schools. Alan A. Hawley, president of the Aero Club, has issued this statement regarding the matter:

"As Congress has provided for training 1,000 aviators, of which the army is allowed only 114 and the Aerial Reserve Corps 27, including the technical officers, the National Guard will supply at least 880 aviators to be trained at the army aviation schools. About 3,000 noncommissioned officers and enlisted men are needed for aviation mechanics, aviation engineers, etc."

"The National Guard throughout the country will welcome the announcement from the War Department, for which it has waited with great expectation. Until very recently those Guardsmen who applied for training at the army aviation schools were told that the army could not undertake to train them."

The difficulty of getting out meals to patients when convalescing has been to be traversed for each patient has been offered a serious problem aboard naval hospital ships for many years. This difficulty, however, will be overcome when the new hospital vessel now planned by the Navy Department is launched. Dr. R. C. Holcomb, of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy Department, has invented a steam table on wheels which will be installed aboard the ship.

The steam table will be filled with hot food in the diet kitchen on the lower deck, rolled down the hall and into the elevator, and brought out on the upper deck, thence it will be wheeled into the ward and over the side of beds, the plate of each patient being taken from the steaming vats. The unique device first was installed by Dr. Holcomb in a hospital in Norfolk, making the feeding of hundreds of patients a relatively easy matter.

Connected with each ward on the ship will be several special rooms. There will be a quiet room for very serious cases, a special room for kidney and bladder cases, where everything will be absolutely sterile; a special hydrotherapeutic room and a thermo-therapeutic room. In addition, there will be numerous other rooms for special surgical cases when operation is a matter of life and death.

The ship also will have a biological laboratory, a dental laboratory, and an animal yard, where animals may be kept for testing certain theories of germ infection.

The Department of Agriculture has developed for military use a new army emergency ration. The nutritive and digestible characteristics have been tested, and the food has been officially adopted for use by troops under conditions where they would otherwise be without food.

It was intended that the rations should be pressed into blocks or cubes for convenience in packing and carriage on the person. It was expected that the ration would be delivered in large quantities, and this was rendered possible by arrangements with a Boston cracker manufacturer for the production of the article. It has been found, however, that the form of the ration will require the installation of certain machinery which cannot be obtained within less than eight months. Officials do not want to wait this long and other arrangements are being contemplated.

The Naval Pay Officers' School, of which Passed Assistant Paymaster Omar D. Conner, U. S. N., is in charge, is in the midst of its ninth session. The course, which is being conducted here, will continue for a month. The object of the school is to instruct a select group of pay corps of the naval militia in their duties in connection with the custody of and accounting for government property. The officers have not only to keep the property accounts and render the returns of the naval militia, but in time of stress, it is likely that they would be called into active service to augment the pay corps of the regular navy.

It is expected that the session of the

school for the instruction of officers of the pay corps of the naval militia will begin about October 15.

AFTER-DINNER POLITICS.

By DR. E. J. EDWARDS.

Blaine's Final Indifference.
The late William F. Frye, who was for many years United States Senator from Maine and was also a devoted friend of James G. Blaine, said shortly after the death of the latter, in 1893, that Blaine had been nominated at the Republican National Convention of 1892 and been elected, a contingency for which the laws made no provision would have arisen. There would have been no president to inaugurate. The question would have arisen whether in view of that fact the Vice President-Elect would have taken the oath of office and immediately assumed the duties of the Presidential office.

Mr. Blaine was not in the best of health at the time the Republican National Convention met in 1892. Some of his friends suspected that he never fully recovered from the sunstroke which prostrated him on the eve of the Republican National Convention in 1878. Those who knew him best thought they detected a falling off in vitality and energy, especially noticeable in him in view of the fact that prior to that sunstroke he was a man of unbounded energy and of great vitality.

Senator Frye said that notwithstanding the prevailing impression that Mr. Blaine resigned from the Cabinet of President Harrison shortly before the Republican national convention met so that he could without impropriety become a candidate against Harrison, the fact was that his resignation was due to a very different reason. However impaired his health may have been, his mental vigor and political astuteness were evident at the time of the meeting of the convention of 1892. Without a word of encouragement from him, his friends decided to place his name before the convention. He was indifferent to this loyalty of his friends, not having watched closely the organization of the convention. Nevertheless, he was quick to perceive that his nomination was impossible. He was enjoining in Boston at the time the convention met and received many telegrams from his friends who were either delegates to the convention or observers. One telegram announced that upon a vote which was not exactly a test but related to a minor matter of organization, he received far less than a majority. That is to say, his friends polled a vote much less than which was given by the friends of President Harrison.

Blaine, I am sure, passed the telegram along to member of his family, saying that this vote was sufficient to convince him that the convention would renounce President Harrison by a large majority. He did not care to be further disturbed by telegrams and asked a member of his family to open telegrams and receipt for them and not to bother him with their contents, for he was going to bed. Within half an hour after he retired he was dead, and, not until the next morning did he learn that President Harrison had been renominated. It may be that his health was partly accountable for his indifference, but Senator Frye believed that his ambition to obtain the Presidency ended when he was defeated in 1894. He rapidly declined in health and died before President Harrison was re-inaugurated.

(Copyright, 1916.)

Migrating.
South in the autumn,
North in the spring,
Half the world over
Geese are a-wing.

Storms to imperil.
Foodless they fare,
Charlless their voyagers,
Cleaving the air.

That sets us thinking.
Watching them fly,
Isn't Columbus
Rated too high?

McLARD BURGH WILSON in New York Sun

NEW YORK, DAY BY DAY

By O. O. McINTYRE.

Special Correspondent of The Washington Herald.
New York, Oct. 1.—It was an innocent-looking, dark-green in color—and chock full of coffee—Copeland Townsend, who owns it, turned me from my typewriter to bowl along the Westchester roads. I instantly besought Providence to forget the Kaiser a little while and look out after us, and Mr. Townsend stepped on something and we were off like a crack of a gun.

Generally when I go motoring there is an optimist in the party who tells all about the accidents he has had; how many chickens he has killed, and then the owner remarks off-hand that he'll have to be getting a new car soon, that this one is so hard to keep on the road; and to convince you he'll show you the play in the steering wheel.

But nothing like this happened with Mr. Townsend. The engine hummed rhythmically—or however it is that an engine hums when it hasn't a grouse—and the roads were as smooth as the floor in a brand-new ballroom at his hotel. And then all of a sudden the car slowed down, gave a few gasps like the stricken hero in a melodrama, and became as silent as a New York rooster when the Giants are losing.

"Something is wrong," remarked Mr. Townsend, with rare powers of perception for which he is noted.

"Evidently," I said. "Perhaps it is the 'whopplechoke'—this is to be facetious. And Mr. Townsend slid under the car, pulled a couple of bell ropes, screwed up the dingbat and loosened the whistle. 'Whaz.' 'It is all right now,' he said with the air that Alexander must have assumed when he did his last bit of world-conquering. 'Jump in and we will be off.'"

We jumped in, but we didn't budge. The reason was simple. The gasoline tank was dry and the nearest garage was four miles away and that wasn't such a tragedy, but Mr. Townsend felt like he should remain and look out after the car.

Fat girl ushers have been taboored at New York theaters. The Shuberts sent out the following notices to all the managers of their theaters:

"In enquiring ushers in the future please eliminate all girls who are too big and heavy. You would have girls with trim figures. Appearance is almost as desirable as service."

The dance, "London Tap," which Vernon Castle introduced between flying in his aeroplane drinking tea in London, has brought forth a newspaper controversy as palpitating as the question of just who it was that struck poor Billy Patterson.

A new dancing place, "Les Fleurs," put on the dance last week and claimed it as its own. Mrs. Evelyn Hubbell, of Castle House, who just returned from London recently, claims that she introduced the dance at a party given by August Belmont on the Maelstrom roof early this summer.

Clifton Webb introduced the dance at "Les Fleurs." Mrs. Hubbell took him to task about it—and now all the dancers are watching on the sidelines. The dance is an interpolation of the foxtrot, executed by tapping the floor for several music stops.

A crate of ducks was shipped after a militant duck would stick his head out of the crate to answer with stentorian quack the honk of an automobile on the other side of the street, and the avenue was greatly amused.

The Pot of Gold.
The sweet must drip in gentle showers
And damp the earth eight standard hours.
And then a rainbow shall appear
And span the earth both far and near.
A rainbow showing every hue,
Except, of course, red, white and blue.
And at the rainbow's end 'tis told
There shall be found a pot of gold.
The sixty-million-dollar grab
Is planted there beyond the drab.
But who would find it, please so much
Must find where earth and rainbow touch.
McLARD BURGH WILSON, in New York Sun

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